

# Unit:3: Socialization

(3<sup>rd</sup> Semester)

Presented by

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# Concept of socialization

- Socialization is a process of making an individual social.
- It is a process through which society develops an individual according to its ideals, beliefs and traditions and bestows recognition as social being.
- **The basis of socialization is interaction.**
- It is that process through which an individual interacts with other individuals and learns social ideals, attitudes and patterns of behaviour.
- **Socialization takes place through imitation, suggestion, sympathy, identification, social teaching, reward and punishment etc.**
- Socialization is a life-long process. It starts early in life (from birth) and continues throughout our lifetime. **The early form of socialization (primary socialization) takes place in the home** (during infancy) and is considered the most important aspect of socialization.

# Definitions of Socialization

- Socialization is a process by which the individual is adopted to his social environment (by attaining social conformity), and becomes a recognized, cooperating and efficient member of it. - **Drever**
- Socialization is the process by which the individual learns to conform to the norms of the group.- **Ogburn**
- Socialization is the process by which the child acquires a cultural content, along with selfhood and personality.- **Green**
- Socialization is the process of working together, of developing group responsibility, of being guided by the welfare needs of others.- **Bogardus**
- Socialization means the process of inducting the individual into the social and cultural world, of making him a participant member in society and its various groups and inducting him to accept the norms and values of that society. Socialization is definitely a matter of learning and not of biological inheritance.- **Kimball Young**

# Nature of Socialization

- Instills the seeds of **basic discipline**
- Helps to **control human behaviour**
- Both **formal and informal**
- **Continuous process**
- **Depends on the adult** in their learning process
- Result of **interaction with other members**
- It is a **universal process**
- It is a **process of familiarizing an individual with social and cultural traditions**
- An individual develops **social nature** through socialization
- **Social cohesion** is an important mechanism for maintenance of socialization process.

# Need & Importance of Socialization

- Converts **Biological being into the Social being**
- Contributes to the **development of personality**
- Helps to become **disciplined**
- Helps **to enact different roles** in life
- Provides the knowledge of certain **skills required to lead a normal social life**
- Helps **to develop right aspiration** in life
- Contributes to the **stability of the social order**
- Helps to **reduce social distance**
- Provide scope for **building the bright future**
- Helps in the **transmission of culture**, such as ideas, beliefs, language etc.

# Types of Socialization

- Socialization is a life long process. The socialization process of adults is different from that of children. **Ian Robertson**, a psychologist, outlines **five types of socialization in his book “Sociology” published in 1977**. These are : primary, secondary, developmental, anticipatory and resocialization.
- **Primary Socialization:** This type of socialization occurs during early childhood and is mainly influenced by family. **Children learn basic norms, values and behaviours from their parents and care-givers**. This stage forms the foundation for their understanding of social interactions and the world around them. Three sub-stages: Oral, Anal, and Oedipal Stage.
- **Secondary Socialization:** Secondary Socialization happens later in life as individuals are exposed to other social environments beyond their immediate family, such as **school, peer groups, workplace, and media**. It reinforces and expands upon the lessons learned during primary socialization and introduces norms and values specific to different social contexts.

# Types of Socialization

- **Developmental Socialization:** This type of socialization focuses on the **learning and internalization of age-appropriate behaviours, roles, and expectations** as individuals progress through different stages of life. It includes learning how to behave in accordance with societal expectations associated with childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and old age.
- **Anticipatory Socialization (Pratyakhyit):** It involves preparing for and **adopting behaviours, norms, values, and roles associated with a future social status or position** that an individual aspires to attain. This could include preparing for a career, parenthood, marriage, or any other significant life transition.
- **Re-socialization:** It occurs when individuals undergo significant changes in their social environment that require them to learn new norms, values, behaviours, and identities. This can occur voluntarily or involuntarily, such as when individuals join a new social group, undergo professional training, or experience a major life transition like moving to a new country, entering the military, or being incarcerated.

# Processes of Socialization

➤ **Some key processes of socialization are:**

- Observation and Imitation
- Identification
- Role modelling
- Conditioning
- Feedback and Reinforcement
- Role-taking and perspective taking
- Language and communication
- Social learning
- Influence of Media
- Peer group Interaction
- Cultural Transmission



# Processes of Socialization

- It is very important to note that **social interaction is the very basis of all socialization**. Social interaction through its different forms serves as a key process of socialization. Various forms of social interaction are:
- **Cooperation:** It involves individuals working together towards a common goal or shared interest.
  - **Competition:** It involves individuals or groups striving to outperform each other to achieve a specific goal or gain a reward.
  - **Conflict:** It arises when there are disagreements, opposing interests, or competition for resources.
  - **Accommodation:** It involves making adjustments or compromises to accommodate the needs, preferences, or beliefs of others.
  - **Assimilation:** It occurs when individuals adopt the cultural norms, values, and practices of a dominant group or society.

# Agents of Socialization

- **Family, school, Peer group, mass media, and the government** etc., are agents of socialization.

## ❑ **Role of Family in Socialization:**

- Families are the first and foremost agents of socialization.
- **Teach norms, values, and beliefs:** Families teach children how to behave and interact with the world through both verbal and non-verbal communication.
- **Help develop independence:** Families help children develop trust, initiative, and a sense of competence.
- **Meet emotional needs:** Families provide for their children's basic needs and emotional needs.
- **Pass on cultural knowledge:** Families pass on cultural knowledge, religious practices, and world views to their children.
- **Create gender roles:** The division of labor between men and women in families contributes to the creation of gender roles.

## ❑ **Role of Family/ Home in Socialization: (as in U. Kalita's Book)**

- Biological aspects
- Psychological aspects
- Intellectual aspects
- Development of social aspects
- Emotional development
- Development of character
- Moral development
- Religious and spiritual development
- Civic functions
- Development of economic aspects

# School as an agent of socialization

- School is a **special environment**, where a **certain quality of life and certain types of activities and occupations** are provided with the **object of securing the child's development along desirable lines.** (**JOHN DEWEY**)
- Schools are **institutions devised by civilized man** for the purpose of aiding in the preparation of the young **for well adjusted and efficient membership of society.** (**J.S.ROSS**)

## ❑ **Role of School in Socialization:**

- As an agent of socialization, a school contributes towards the **process of 'creating a social self'** in an individual.
- A school is a man-made institution that is formulated for the purposes of **transmitting culture** thereby aiding in socialization.

## ❑ Role of School in Socialization:

- It helps children to **learn social skills, values, and norms** that shape their future interactions with society.
- ✓ **Learn social skills:** Children learn social skills like respecting others' opinions and authority, and time management.
- ✓ **Learn values :** Unwritten rules, rituals, and teacher-student interactions can significantly impact a student's value system.
- **Social conformity:** Schools are responsible for socializing children to specific values and skills, which can contribute to social conformity.
- **Emotional and Moral development:** Formal rule and regulations of the schools help children to become emotionally stable and develop ability to differentiate right & wrong deeds.

## ❑ Role of School in Socialization: (as in U. Kalita's Book)

- Development of mental power
- Development of a dynamic and adaptable mind
- Preservation, development and transmission of culture
- Reconstruction of human experience
- Development of citizenship
- Development of character
- Physical development
- Development of Social feeling
- Emotional development
- All round development of the individual

**“The destiny of India is now being shaped in her classrooms.” D. S. Kothari.**

# Education as a socialization process

- **Education is considered as a socialization process** because individual instinctive behaviours are controlled and modified through the process of education.
- **Education is a social process** through which individual behaviours are controlled deliberately/ consciously , and biological/ instinctive behaviours are transformed into socially recognized behaviour.
- **Children learn social behaviours, values, traditions, folkways & mores** etc from the interaction in family, society/community, school, peer group, playgroup etc., and all of them are agencies of education.

## ❑ **Functions of education as a socialization process:**

- ✓ Education provides people with knowledge about all the functions & thoughts of social life and **helps to acquire the necessary social skills and abilities.**
- ✓ Education transforms the knowledge of culture to one generation to other. Knowledge of one's own culture & civilization **helps individual to develop cultured behaviour.**

# Functions of education as a socialization process

- ✓ Education helps in the **development of human character** through the development of spiritual qualities. Such human character **makes it possible to develop social consciousness**.
- ✓ Education prepares individuals to face various problems that may arise in real life. This **helps the person to achieve healthy adjustment** in any situation.
- ✓ Education **helps people to understand the true meaning and existence of the democratic life process**. It also contributes to raising awareness of one's duties, responsibilities and rights as citizens in the process of democratic life and **develops attitudes of healthy citizenship** in the minds of individuals.
- ✓ Education **makes people fit to make a living or earn a living**. **Productivity and self-reliance** are essential for the socialization of individuals.
- ✓ Education **develops all the human abilities** inherent in man & prepares him to **lead and enjoy life**.
- From the above discussion, it can be said that the **socialization of individuals is made possible through such activities performed by education**. Therefore, education can be described as a socialization process.





THANK  
YOU